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Established 1887

White Paper Gives U.K. Cost Forecast for Entering EEC

By Anthony Lewis

BRITON, Feb. 10 (NYT).—Entering the Common Market could Britain's food prices as much as 25 percent and put a substantial new burden on the balance of payments, the government today.

These were two main points in a lengthy white paper estimating the possible economic impact of British membership in the EEC. Prime Minister Harold Wilson presented the paper to the of Commons. The figures in the white paper were extra-

ordinarily inconclusive for a government document. For example, it said that membership could cost between \$240 million and \$264 billion a year on the balance of payments.

Mr. Wilson explained that there were too many imponderables about a British relationship to the European Economic Community to make more precise estimates feasible. The white paper itself spoke of a "wide margin of error" and "very variable assumptions."

Nevertheless, it was immediately clear that opponents of joining the community would seize on the white paper as support for their view.

A new joint opposition group, the Common Market Safeguards Campaign, said at once that the new figures showed membership would put a "huge load" on Britain and "gravely weaken" her economy.

Wilson Denies Shift

In these circumstances, many people here today were asking, why Mr. Wilson had put out the white paper. Some suspiciously suggested that he might be preparing the way to abandon his three-year-old position in favor of British entry.

Edwin Griffiths, a Conservative MP, asked the prime minister whether he might try "to perform a political somersault and run away from negotiations before the next general election."

Mr. Wilson said: "The application is in and is not in question, we have said we are ready to start negotiations tomorrow if the others are. We now know of their willingness to start them this year."

After difficult talks in Brussels, the six EEC members agreed last weekend on financial arrangements that should make negotiations possible by July with the four applicant states. They are Britain, Ireland, Denmark and Norway.

There will undoubtedly be intensive speculation on the Continent about Mr. Wilson's motives. As polls have shown British public opinion cooling to the idea of membership, some EEC figures have worried about the possibility of another political turn in Britain.

But the best-informed sources here do not think the prime minister or the government are changing their established pro-market position. The belief is that the white paper represents "not a conspiracy but a blunder."

Last fall, at the Labor party conference, Mr. Wilson was under some apparent pressure from union leaders opposed to membership. At one point he promised new figures on the costs to Britain. That promise may have been made casually, but he evidently felt he had to keep his word.

The white paper devoted much attention to the question of food prices, which is by far the most sensitive aspect of the Common Market issue.

This country traditionally has low food prices and admits vast amounts of butter and grain and other items from abroad without tariffs. British farmers are paid subsidies to compensate them for higher costs.

The EEC takes care of its farmers by keeping prices at a higher level. Foreign farm products have to pay substantial levies as they enter the market.

The result is that the French or Italian housewife has to pay more than her British equivalent. This table, in dollars per pound, shows some comparative French and

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 1)

Two Charged With Murder If Mrs. McKay; Body Missing

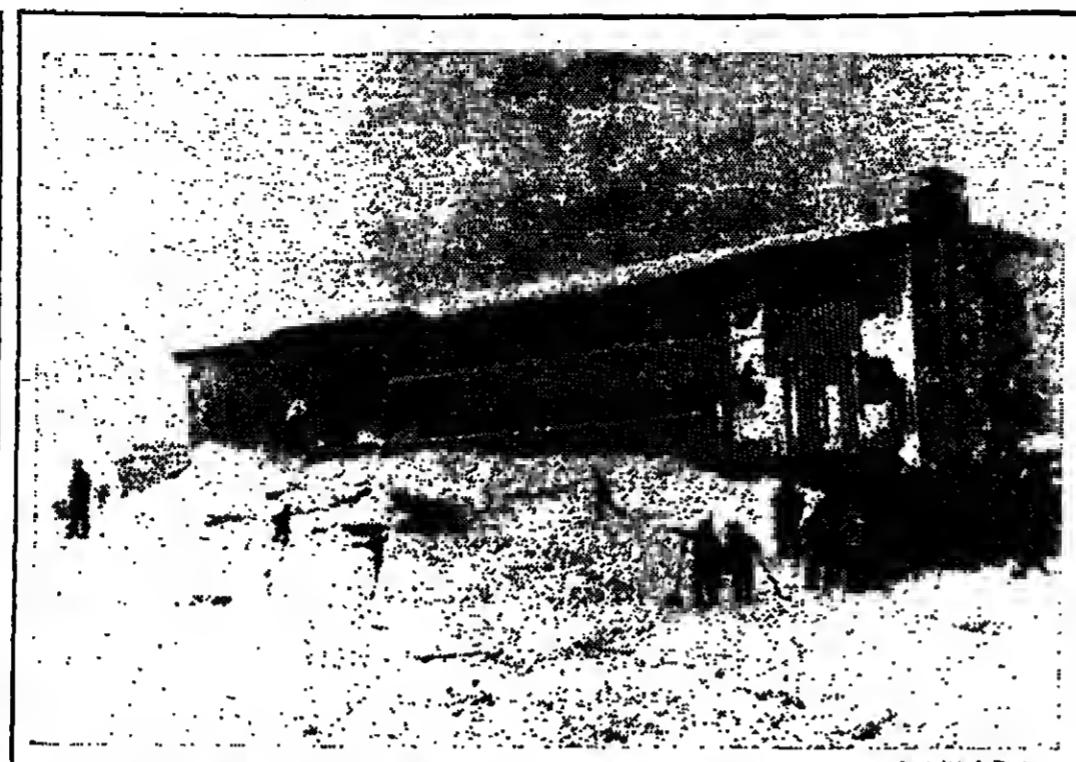
BRITON, Feb. 10 (UPI).—Two farm, isolated in lonely Hertfordshire countryside 35 miles north of London.

More than 100 policemen for the last two days have been pumping ponds in the area and searching the farm.

Scotland Yard announced tonight that no body had been found. Police sources said they "strongly" suspected that Mrs. McKay was, in fact, dead. Until today they had fostered hopes of finding her alive.

Police have had the Indian brothers—the older a designer and cutter and the younger a laborer—under intensive interrogation since Sunday night.

A top-level conference was held at Wimbleton Police Station before the charges were disclosed.

Associated Press
CATASTROPHE—Exterior view of the UCPA hostel after a wall of snow hit it.

39 Killed as Avalanche Batters Hostel at French Skiing Resort

VAL D'ISÈRE, France, Feb. 10 (AP).—Tons of fresh powder snow, rolling a half-mile at express-train speeds, broke like a white tidal wave over a vacation camp here today, killing at least 39 skiers and injuring more than 30 others in one of Europe's worst single-avalanche tolls of the century.

Some 400 rescue workers continued to search the site tonight in the face of a continuing blizzard and the threat of further killer avalanches.

Whipped by the 60-mile-an-hour winds of a wild Alpine blizzard, the mass of snow jumped a national highway, a river, crushed two garages and ripped the roof off a hotel before crashing through the bay windows of the vacation camp's dining room at breakfast time.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

United Press International
EMERGENCY—Rescue workers shoveling snow out of the dining room of the Union des Centres de Plein Air, where most of yesterday's avalanche victims died.

Democratic Party Policy Unit Asks Vietnam Pullout Within 18 Months

By R. W. Apple Jr.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (NYT).—The Democratic Policy Council called yesterday for "a firm and unequivocal commitment" to withdraw all American military forces from Vietnam on a definite timetable.

"We see no reason why this withdrawal should not be completed within 18 months," a council position paper said. "Such a withdrawal can be accelerated by efforts to create the conditions necessary for a peaceful political settlement."

The 76-member council adopted without major revisions a resolution prepared by its foreign policy committee, headed by W. Averell Harriman, the former U.S. delegate to the Paris peace talks.

Thus, the Democrats, who presided over the Americans buildup in Southeast Asia and the period of the greatest American activity in Vietnam, positioned themselves for the 1970 congressional elections by advocating a more resolute policy of disengagement than that of President Nixon.

Mr. Nixon has set no deadline for the completion of his withdrawal plan and has pledged only to pull out combat troops, not support forces.

Despite the factionalism that has crippled the party in the last two years and the strong anti-war, anti-Johnson feelings of some of the

members of the council who campaigned for Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, of Minnesota, in 1968, the meeting was described by council members as unanimous.

Only two substantial changes were made in the text proposed by the Harriman committee.

The committee had asserted that the pace of withdrawal should depend "wholly and exclusively" on American interests. The full council changed the words "wholly and exclusively" to "primarily" but "delusive."

The council also softened what seemed to be a description of the government of President Nguyen Van Thieu in Saigon as a dictatorship.

The committee had written that "to equip the present Thieu government so that it can continue its rule through military means is not only unjustifiable but delusive." That was amended to read: "Our continued unconditional support of the Thieu government as now constituted is not only unjustifiable but delusive."

Former Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey, the council chairman, said any man chosen for the high court "must be devoid of any record of racial bias, intolerance or discrimination."

Mr. Humphrey said Judge Carswell does not meet that test. The policy council, in a catalogue of its views on election year issues, classified Judge Carswell with Clement F. Haynsworth Jr., whose Supreme Court selection earlier was rejected by the Senate.

"We believe that the Haynsworth and Carswell nominations to the Supreme Court should not have been made and we urge the Senate to reject Judge Carswell as it did Judge Haynsworth," the council declared.

"I think the President and his administration have played rather loosely with the judiciary in these two appointments," Mr. Humphrey said.

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 1)

Democrats Urge Senate to Reject Carswell's High Court Nomination

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP).—The Democratic Policy Council—the party's official voice on policy matters—urged today that the Senate reject the Supreme Court nomination of Judge G. Harrold Carswell, saying the appointment should never have been made.

Former Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey, the council chairman, said any man chosen for the high court "must be devoid of any record of racial bias, intolerance or discrimination."

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Austria	4 S.	Libya	7 Pl.
Belgium	10 B.P.	Luxembourg	10 Pl.
Denmark	12 S.	Netherlands	4 S. Pl.
Finland	1.00 P.	Nigeria	2 S.
Egypt	12 P.T.	Norway	1.75 Pl.
Germany	0.50 D.M.	Peru	4 Pl.
Great Britain	1.00 P.	Portugal	1.50 Pl.
Greece	6 Dr.	Spain	15 Pl.
Iran	10 Rials	Sweden	1.50 S.K.
Ireland	1.00 P.	Switzerland	2.50 Pl.
Italy	1.00 L.	U.S.	3.13 D.
Israel	1.50 D.	U.S. Military	3.13 D.
Lebanon	2 S.	Yugoslavia	3.00 D.

1 Killed, 23 Hurt

Arabs Attack Israelis At Airport in Munich

By David Binder

MUNICH, Feb. 10 (NYT).—Four grenade-throwing Arabs killed an Israeli airline passenger in an attack at Munich's Riem Airport this afternoon that left 23 persons wounded—11 of them seriously.

Following interrogation of two of the assailants, the Munich police chief, Manfred Schreiber, told newsmen there was reason to believe the aim of the attack was to kill Asaf Dayan, the actor son of Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan.

The young Dayan was among the Israeli passengers aboard El Al Flight 435 which stopped over at Munich at noon on its scheduled flight from Tel Aviv to London.

He was not injured. But his companion, the Israeli actress Hanna Maron, was among the passengers struck and seriously wounded by shrapnel when a grenade thrown into their transit bus exploded.

Police later identified the dead man as Arie Katzenstein, 32. His father, Heinz Katzenstein, 56, was injured by flying glass and admitted to a Munich hospital, United Press International reported.

The police said they believed the four Arabs, armed with hand grenades and pistols, arrived at Munich almost at the same time as the El Al plane aboard Syrian Arab Airline's Flight 405 from Damascus.

Eyewitness Account

According to police and eyewitnesses, the attack started at 12:55 p.m. in the following manner:

The assailants mingled with 19 El Al passengers who had boarded the bus to their plane.

Two of the Arabs pulled their pistols. One ordered the bus driver to open the doors. The El Al pilot, Uriel Cohen, wrestled with the other. When the bus doors opened, the other Arab threw a grenade inside. The explosion instantly killed a young Israeli. The pilot, flight engineer and five others were struck by shrapnel.

Another Arab threw a grenade into the transit lounge, which was crowded with about 100 persons. A third Arab was seized by a Bavarian frontier policeman just as he had pulled the pin on a third grenade. It exploded in the Arab's hand.

After throwing his grenade one of the Arabs started firing his pistol, wounding a second Bavarian policeman in the leg. In the ensuing battle of shots two Arabs were hit and disarmed. The fourth armed Arab was the only one to escape injury, the police said.

Policeman Wounded

The entire eight-man airport detachment of the green-uniformed frontier police was in on the battle, having been alerted to be on the lookout for Arab terrorists whenever



Actor Asaf Dayan, son of Israeli defense chief Moshe Dayan, thought to have been target of attack. He was not injured.

Israeli airliners arrive at Munich.

The Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, a small, extreme leftist organization, said the attack was carried out by (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Amman Curbs Guerrillas

A Pakistani Regiment Is Reported in Jordan

By Dana Adams Schmidt

BEIRUT, Feb. 10 (NYT).—Pakistan has quietly moved an infantry regiment to Jordan to support the Arabs' confrontation with Israel, high officials close to the palace in Amman said today.

Also in Amman today, but unconnected with the movement of the regiment, the government issued an order reasserting earlier measures for controlling the commandos—particularly the prohibition against carrying arms in towns, but adding a new one requiring commandos to turn in their stockpiles of arms and ammunition to the authorities.

A committee representing the commando groups, including the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine as well as all those that work with el-Fatah in the Armed Struggle Command, answered angrily that the measures were "meant to push the country to the verge of civil war" and that Jordanian authorities alone would be responsible for "any bloodshed that may ensue."

Radio el-Fatah later warned that "imperialist agents and counter-revolutionaries" were plotting to "take away the arms from our masses."

The el-Fatah leader and voice of moderation, Yassir Arafat, arrived in Moscow today at the invitation of the Russian section of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee.

Pakistan is the first non-Arab Moslem country to give an Arab country military support against Israel although an Islamic summit conference at Rabat last September voted in principle to support the Palestinian cause.

The troops are in addition, the source said, to two Pakistani (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Students Demonstrate

Rogers in Tunis, U.S. Is Warned on Israel

By Charles Mohr

TUNIS, Feb. 10 (NYT).—The premier of Tunisia said today that further American jet-aircraft sales to Israel would be a "kind of provocation" that would "add insult to injury" to the Arab states. He made the remark shortly after a conference with U.S. Secretary of State William P. Rogers.

Mr. Rogers, who is on a ten-day tour of Africa, had said earlier today that American Middle East policy has been "misunderstood."

"I think that as a result of this trip I will be able to clear up the misunderstanding," the U.S. cabinet official added.

But, at a news conference this evening, Tunisian Premier Bahi Ladgham said "it is no secret" that even such moderate Arab states as Tunisia dislike U.S. policy toward the Israeli-Arab conflict, especially reports that Washington may sell more jet fighters to Israel.

Mr. Rogers received a somewhat cool, but diplomatically correct, reception in Morocco yesterday, on the first stop of his trip. His arrival in Tunis last night set off minor disorders by Tunisian students and a scuffle by some of the 150 American Peace Corps volunteers serving in this small Arab nation.

Student Demonstrators

Crowds of Tunisian students attempted to demonstrate against Mr. Rogers and "American imperialistic support of Zionism," but spent most of their time milling helplessly about streets guarded by hundreds of riot police and army troops.

Some students said the Tunisian government had encouraged or supported their plan to demonstrate as a protest for a European security conference.

At their year-end meeting in Brussels last December, the foreign ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization made the Berlin issue one of the tests of Soviet cooperation which could

sign to demonstrate what he calls "a new interest in Africa." He knew that in the two Arab states other young Peace Corpsmen or scolded when Mr. Rogers said he is "cautiously optimistic" that President Nixon's Vietnam policy "will continue to work."

Mr. Rogers planned

High Price of Soviet Amity Is Unacceptable, Scheel Hints

By Joe Alex Morris

BONN, Feb. 10.—The Soviet Union is sticking to its maximum demands as the price for better relations with West Germany. Foreign Minister Walter Scheel said today.

These include recognition of East Germany as a sovereign state and acceptance of the Communist contention that West Berlin is a "special political entity" not tied to West Germany, he added. Both demands are unacceptable here, even under the new and relaxed approach to Eastern problems taken by Chancellor Willy Brandt's government.

Mr. Scheel's remarks on Russia's Berlin position were of particular interest in view of the Soviet note handed to the U.S., British, and French ambassadors in Moscow today which dealt with the question of access to and practical problems in Berlin, but not its status per se.

Mr. Scheel's remarks, made to Latin American ambassadors here, were the first official admission that political talks in Poland and those still going on in the Soviet Union had run into a solid wall. He coupled his pessimistic view with an appeal to Bonn's Eastern neighbors for "understanding of our difficulties."

He confirmed that the Soviet Union, Poland and East Germany were insisting that Bonn recognize the status quo in Central Europe as the price of progress with any one of them in bilateral talks. He also revealed that Soviet conclusions—presented in 15 hours of discussions between Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and Mr. Brandt's special emissary, Egon Bahr—went even further.

They included a demand that Bonn declare invalid the Munich agreement under which Hitler took the Sudetenland from Czechoslovakia. Bonn's signature of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty was not enough, but it must also renounce all access to nuclear weapons.

Although Mr. Scheel did not say so, this appeared to mean renunciation of the West German military's limited and strictly controlled nuclear potential. The West Germans operate ground-to-ground missiles which can be equipped with nuclear warheads, but the warheads themselves are under American control.

This has long been a target of Communist propaganda, but many West German planners were hopeful the Russians would choose to ignore extraneous subjects such as this one and concentrate on approaches which could lead to practical results.

The foreign minister indicated that West Germany was not ready to renounce what he called "the rightful claim of the German people to self-determination"; meaning the old Bonn claim that 17 million East Germans have the right to decide whether they want to live under Communism. Previously, the Brandt regime has tacitly agreed that by signing non-aggression treaties with East-Germany and other Communist states

Hint of Progress in Moscow

MOSCOW, Feb. 10 (UPI).—Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko today accepted a West German dinner invitation in a gesture that indicated progress in current talks between the two countries.

Mr. Bahr announced the dinner engagement today as he emerged from two hours of "good, business-like" talks with Mr. Gromyko in the Soviet Foreign Ministry building.

Mr. Gromyko, Mr. Bahr and other officials of both nations will be guests of Ambassador Helmut Allardt at his residence.

Mr. Bahr, who has carefully avoided any public discussion of details of the talks, told newsmen that in today's session "some difficult questions were cleared up," but added that "there still remain plenty more to discuss."

Pakistani Troops Reportedly Have Moved Into Jordan

(Continued from Page 1)

military training missions, one for the Jordanian Air Force and one for armored units, which have been in Jordan for three or four months.

The regiment was reported to have from 2,000 to 3,000 men, while the training missions numbered from 200 to 300.

Jordan's army of about 55,000 has already been reinforced by the presence of about 12,000 Israeli and 5,000 Syrian troops as well as several battalions totaling about 1,500 Saudis.

The arrival of the Pakistani regiment is the result of King Hussein's efforts over many years to foster relations with Pakistan. He visited this "Islamic Republic" in a three-day visit, and Emperor Haile Selassie held talks for three hours today.

ADVERTISEMENT

FREE IRAN!

COMMITTEE FOR THE FREEDOM OF IRAN PLANS

ELECTION TO CREATE GOVERNMENT IN EXILE!

The Committee for the Freedom of Iran has announced plans to hold a free election in which Iranian both outside and inside Iran would participate in creating an Iranian government in exile. The exact date will be announced shortly.

The proposed new government in exile would replace the present puppet government of Iran and arrange for a national election with the help of international supervision that would restore freedoms and privileges now withheld from the Iranian people.

The chief of SAVAK, Iran's secret police and his aides would be brought to justice for the arrest, imprisonment and machine gunning to death of over 1,000 Iranian students who objected to the abuses and tyranny exercised by the present puppet government. This is only one instance of many where SAVAK has acted on behalf of tyranny at the expense of the freedom of Iran.

For instance, in the field of foreign affairs, it would bring to a halt the selling of arms in which 40 persons were killed and the Iranian Ambassador asked to leave, thereby destroying the friendship of a good and ancient neighbor.

The fact that such stupidity is consistent makes the act only that much more deserving of extreme punishment. It would bring to a halt the selling of arms to Israel to bomb our Western brothers in Jordan, Syria, Egypt and Lebanon.

It would result in the dismantling from high Iranian office of Communists placed there through the Tudeh (Communist) Party.

It would bring to a stop the giving of armaments to El Fatah through Jordan under the sponsorship of the Red Line (Red Cross) and thereby help stop the killing of Jews and Arabs.

It would bring to a stop the sending of military supplies to the Kurds from Kermanshah and Kordistan to fight the Iraqi Government. Kurds do not believe that Moslems should kill one another.

In short, the government in exile would create a more able and constructive foreign policy that would allow Iran to help bring peace to the Middle East once it replaced the present puppet government.

Domestically, it would bring freedom of speech and assembly—of press and radio—so that the people of Iran would join the family of free nations.

It would create new governmental procedures that would eliminate the constant search for new avenues of graft and corruption that have become a sinister fact of life for every legitimate Iranian businessman. Let us Free Iran!

The Committee for the Freedom of Iran, Hassan Habibi, Chairman.

Hassan Habibi.

Israeli Planes Strike Twice Near Canal

Air-Raid Warning Is Sounded in Cairo

Bahr Extends Visa

Mr. Bahr, one of Mr. Brandt's closest advisers, met for two hours with Mr. Gromyko again today, and has extended his visa for another week. He is to confer with Mr. Schell on Thursday, when the latter stops in Moscow en route to the Far East.

Mr. Bahr's assignment has been to try and narrow down the issues on which the West Germans and the Russians could persuasively hold constructive negotiations, but Mr. Scheel's pessimistic report gave rise to uncertainties how long he would continue his stay in Moscow.

Preliminary discussions with the Poles were concluded last week, and are scheduled to be resumed in March. The East Germans have not replied to a Bonn proposal to begin contacts leading to a meeting on the prime-minister level, and by their public attitude show little enthusiasm for the idea.

President Walter Ulbricht last weekend called upon the state security service to exercise ever-greater watchfulness "in view of the plans and maneuvers of the aggressive and revenge-seeking forces in West Germany." To even the most thoughtful thinkers here on the banks of the Rhine, this was hardly a happy prelude to a brotherly all-German get-together.

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Cairo Air-Raid Sirens

CAIRO, Feb. 10 (UPI).—Air-raid sirens sounded in the Cairo suburb of Helipolis today, but there were no immediate reports of raiding planes.

All Cairo motorists have been put under a 24-hour notice to paint their car headlights blue or be fined.

The order, issued by the Interior Ministry yesterday, is part of government plans to prepare Cairo for any direct Israeli attack.

Israel launched five air attacks on the outskirts of Cairo in January and a sixth this month.

The partial blackout, in force since last year, is being enforced more strictly following the attacks. Cairo citizens have also been instructed to be "better prepared" for any eventuality.

Bomb in Gaza Strip

GAZA CITY, Occupied Gaza Strip, Feb. 10 (AP).—A saboteur's grenade today wounded 33 Arab men, women and children and one Israeli soldier in a blast at Khan Yunis, in the Gaza Strip, the Israeli military command announced.

The saboteur hurled a grenade in front of the busy civilian government headquarters in the refugee town, a spokesman said.

Twenty-two of the wounded were students aged 15 and 16. He added some of the injured were reported in serious condition.



Overall view of Val d'Isère, the ski resort where an avalanche struck yesterday. United Press International

Arabs Kill 1 At Munich

(Continued from Page 1)

its men. It gave no immediate details.

Another relatively unknown group, the Action Organization for the Liberation of Palestine, said the attack was carried out by its "Omar Saratati Unit No. 122."

Guerrillas Deny Part

AMMAN, Jordan, Feb. 10 (UPI).—Leading Palestinian guerrilla groups tonight denied any knowledge of the attack on a bus at Munich airport today.

A spokesman for the Palestine Armed Struggle Command, the body which coordinates guerrilla action, said none of its member organizations has indicated they were responsible for the explosion.

A Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine spokesman also denied any connection with the incident.

Reports in Amman tonight said a small and obscure guerrilla group, called the Armed Struggle Group, had claimed responsibility, but this was not confirmed and no statement was issued.

Israel Blame el-Faith

JERUSALEM, Feb. 10 (AP).—Israel tonight pinned the blame for the attack against El Al passengers in Munich on the el-Faith guerrilla organization and scorned the assailants as "cowards who cannot fight inside Israel or on its borders."

A government statement said, "It is characteristic of the enemy to attack peaceful passengers traveling on a civilian flight."

Rogers in Tunis Visit

(Continued from Page 1)

pressed by the Tunisian premier had not been expected.

At his news conference, Premier Ladgham said that bilateral relations between the U.S. and Tunisia are "harmonious and fruitful" and that there is no doubt that the United States is "willing to see a just peace" in the Middle East. However, he expressed disappointment of the American "approach" to the problem.

He added that "at a time when Israel is far superior, militarily speaking, and especially in the air, it is a kind of provocation to give form to a state within the state in Jordan. Thus, the first provision asserts that all forces in Jordan, government, popular or individual, are subject to the law."

Other provisions required all citizens to carry identity cards, prohibited shooting within town limits, required all cars to carry license plates, prohibited demonstrations and unauthorized publications and banned all political party activity.

Some of these orders, notably the ban on carrying arms, merely reinforce the ban on carrying arms, merely reassured the terms of the agreement between government and commandos reached after the confrontation of November, 1968. But the seventh point demanding surrender of weapons stockpiles was not previously enforced.

About half the 150 Peace Corps volunteers in Tunisia signed letters denouncing the war in Vietnam, which were presented to Mr. Rogers.

Mr. Rogers continued to smile calmly as the handful of volunteers turned their backs on him during his morning speech. The secretary met with Tunisian Foreign Minister Habib Bourguiba Jr., President Bourguiba, the father of Tunisian independence and the dominant figure in the nation, is in France recuperating from an illness.

520 Israeli Dead Since 6-Day War; Heaviest Action on Egyptian Front

TEL AVIV, Feb. 10 (Reuters).—Over 520 Israeli soldiers were killed and 2,000 injured in more than 10,000 armed clashes and bomb incidents since the six-day war in June, 1967, according to figures published yesterday.

The Egyptian front took first place with nearly 4,500 incidents, followed by the Jordanian front with over 3,000. In the period from June 12,

1967, to Jan. 31 this year, 264 Israeli soldiers were killed and 870 wounded in actions against regular Arab armed forces, while 141 were killed and 569 wounded in clashes with guerrillas.

In the same period 51 civilians were killed and 557 wounded in clashes along the cease-fire line and within the occupied territories and Israel proper.



Avalanche at Val d'Isère Kills 39 in Skiing Hostel

(Continued from Page 1)

possible incident were minimal in relation to the risk."

An inspector had noticed signs of a snow-slide near the vacation colony Saturday, according to Mr. Boule, but no action was taken because the threat was not thought serious.

Responsibility for a measure against avalanches and for evacuation when one threatens normally lies with local authorities in France, a procedure called haphazard and "amateurish" in a statement by Melchior Schild, of Switzerland's Federal Avalanche Service in Davos.

President Georges Pompidou ordered Interior Minister Raymond Marcille and Minister for Youth and Sports Joseph Comiti to Val d'Isère, but the ministers could get no further than Bourg-Saint-Maurice because of the terrible weather conditions. Mr. Marcille announced the latest casualty figures in an impromptu press conference.

In Paris, Premier Jacques Chirac said "all necessary investigations" will be made to determine the cause and the responsibilities, if any, for the deaths.

Changing climatic conditions, in which a layer of snow separates from the cold, makes beneath are usually at the root of avalanches. When conditions are right, the slightest vibrations, even a falling rock, can set off a slide that can run at speeds of up to 120 miles per hour.

The rescue work went on in blizzard conditions and near zero visibility, the effects of a powerful storm that natives of Val d'Isère, one of France's most popular ski resorts and the home of ski champions Jean-Claude Killy and Marcelle and Christine Gutschel, called the worst in memory.

The road between the resort and Bourg-Saint-Maurice in the valley was continually covered by drifting snow. Police blocked it to all but emergency traffic and sent a snow-plow to lead each ambulance.

Officials said the search for bodies was incomplete and would take at least another day. Identification was difficult because many of the skiers carried no papers with them when they went for breakfast.

Like Concrete

"I tried to get people out" said Jacques Siffrein, a student trapped in the slide, "but a lot of them were stuck like concrete. You couldn't pull them out and had to cut people free with steel blades."

He added that "at a time when Israel is far superior, militarily speaking, and especially in the air, it is a kind of provocation to give form to a state within the state in Jordan. Thus, the first provision asserts that all forces in Jordan, government, popular or individual, are subject to the law."

The avalanche came 800 yards down the south slope of a 10,000-foot mountain called "The Dome," an area described by the rescue chief, Jacques Jonve, as one where "nothing would have indicated there was such a danger."

However, Jacques Boule, a departmental official at Chambéry, noted an avalanche at Tignes, five miles away, that killed four persons last week, said the catastrophe was "foreseeable."

"Val d'Isère and Tignes," he said, "lie under the incessant threat of avalanches and the few efforts made to take steps to head off a

avalanche were for Mirage-5 planes, a less costly version of the Mirage-3."

The agreement today was signed by Defense Minister Michel Delord and Spanish Foreign Minister Gregorio Lopez Bravo during a brief ceremony at the Defense Ministry here.

The Defense Ministry said that the contract will provide for close cooperation between aircraft industries in the two countries. It said that deliveries will begin this year and are expected to be completed by 1972.

Mr. Arafat reportedly has come to seek Soviet aid for his movement and is expected to see high Kremlin officials.

The brief U.S. announcement said he was invited by the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, a government-controlled organization.

Mr. Arafat's visit marks a new step in Soviet political support for the guerrillas, although Soviet leaders have backed the movement in public statements.

The sources said Israel told Washington in reply that the bombings were aimed at a military base in the area, and that it should transfer the school somewhere else.

The school in Mahdi is attended by about 300 foreign children. Reports from Cairo last week said that the windows of the school were shattered during the Israeli bombardment and the children were reported to have been badly frightened.

The Saigon government has had plenty of warning of impending trouble. Negotiations had been going on quietly for almost three months over the Buddhists' demand that their minority status be restored. President Nguyen Van Thieu abolished this last year.

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Calley's Commander Denies 'Influence' in Prosecution

Aimed at Draft, Taxes, Negro Repression

New Mobe Maps Broad 'Offensive'

By Martin Weil
WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (WP).—
New Mobilization Committee
to end the War in Vietnam issued
yesterday for a nonviolent
"spring offensive" against
draft, taxes and some court
impositions.

Two weeks of activities in 100 cities
will help "stop the repression" of
blacks, "political prisoners" and
others, the New Mobe said. It said
there will be a mass march to
courts here Feb. 21.

On March 19, as part of a week
of anti-draft activity, "a determined
effort will be made to close
down as many draft boards and
induction centers as possible
through a 'dialogue of confrontation,'" according to a New Mobe
statement issued yesterday.

Two weeks of activities in April
will be aimed against paying for
the war and profiteering from it,
the New Mobe announced, noting
that it plans to emphasize war-
related domestic problems throughout
the offensive.

Decentralized Activities

Although some mass demonstrations
are planned, Douglas Dowd, a
New Mobe co-chairman, said a
main idea is to develop "decentralized . . . persistent" activities
to draw persons to the anti-war
movement by showing links be-
tween the war and domestic ills.

Mrs. Ron Young, New Mobe's
project coordinator for the offensive,
said in a statement that more than 100 affiliates of the
anti-war organization will hold
teach-ins and rallies next week to
educate and mobilize Americans
against "Nixon's repression."

She said the march here Feb. 21
will support the defendants in the
Chicago conspiracy trial and will
protest such matters as the treat-
ment of poor tenants and Supreme
Court failure to rule the Vietnam
war illegal.

Mrs. Young said groups throughout
the nation working with the
New Mobe during "Stop the Draft"
week, March 18 to 22, will organize
picketing, hand out leaflets and
urge young men to turn in their
draft cards.

They will ask draft board mem-
bers and employees to quit, and
in general, will legally overload the
draft system, she said, in an at-
tempt to halt it.

On the 19th, a day of "massive
peaceful" demonstrations, a state-
ment said, New Mobe affiliates
plan to hold dialogues with board
employees. "We believe that there
will be so many of us . . . very few
draft notices (will) be mailed
March 19," the statement said.

"If they order us to leave, many of us will seek to block the
entrances . . ." the New Mobe
statement said.

The New Mobe said it is calling
for a massive demonstration April
15 at Internal Revenue Service or
tax offices, where persons will
actively demand an end to the
war and war-caused inflation or
taxes.

From April 20 through 30, Mrs.
Young said, New Mobe will sponsor
protests at stockholders' meetings
of major defense corporations,
some of which she said have had
a 50 percent profit rise since 1964.

Mrs. Young said the New Mobe
will back the national black
referendum on Vietnam, in which
a group of black leaders plan to
poll the nation's Negroes at
churches during Easter week on
their views on the Vietnam war.

Dr. George A. Wiley, executive
director of the National Welfare
Rights Organization, said at the
New Mobe's press conference that
"it is important that the peace
movement this spring is directly
supporting poor people . . . in their
demands for new economic priori-
ties at home."

Nixon Committee
Will Recommend
Volunteer Army

SOUTHERN BEND, Ind., Feb. 10
(AP).—Creation of an all-volunteer
army is favored by a committee
named to advise President Nixon
on the feasibility of such an army,
the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh,
president of the University of
Notre Dame, said yesterday.

Mr. Hesburgh, chairman of the
U.S. Civil Rights Commission and
one of 15 members of the
committee, said it will "come out
affirmatively for an all-volunteer
effort at home."

Sen. Richard B. Russell, D., Ga.,
said the speech was "in the national
interest" and "the first time
a so-called Northern liberal has
arisen who has not treated the
South as a conquered province."

But Northerners suggested Sen.
Ribicoff had been taken in. Bristol
at the charge of hypocrisy.

Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R., N.Y., said
he was "opposed to segregation."

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The Arabs Against Themselves

The thud of Israeli bombs on the outskirts of Cairo, where the leaders of five "front-line" Arab nations met over the weekend, underscored the folly of the policy of militant confrontation with Israel that the meeting vaingloriously reaffirmed. By rejecting President Nixon's plea for a renewed cease-fire, the Arab leaders merely invite further humiliating punishment and make more difficult the prospect of ever regaining their lost territories.

As usual, President Nasser and his current allies sought to blame the United States for the frustrating predicament they have created through their own belligerent intransigence, supported and encouraged by the self-seeking Russians. Their threat to sabotage American oil interests in the Middle East is another example of shortsighted Arab bravado.

The conferees warned that "the Arab nation refuses to see its resources and wealth exploited and converted into assistance and weapons for Israel." But the Arab states with the greatest exploitable wealth—the oil-producing nations—were not represented at the Cairo sessions.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Defense Budget Debate

The administration's \$71.8 billion defense budget, viewed as a percentage of total spending, promises to be the lowest in 20 years. It is \$2 billion lower than defense expenditures during the current fiscal year. Yet it is headed into heavy weather in a Congress that is increasingly critical of military programs.

At a time when the issue of national priorities dominates budget debate, the projected cuts in defense spending reflect savings in Vietnam alone. There appears to be little or no budgetary reflection as yet of the Guam doctrine or the reported decision to limit general-purpose forces to those needed to handle one major and one minor war at a time, instead of the two-major-and-one-minor-war capability that previously was official doctrine. Nor is any monetary account taken of the prospects—officially described as hopeful—for restraining the nuclear missile race with Russia through the strategic arms limitation talks (SALT).

On the contrary, a major buildup of offensive and defensive strategic weapons is under way. That buildup is getting only relatively limited amounts of "seed money" so far. But the so-called "light" Safeguard anti-ballistic missile (ABM) system and the two systems of MIRV multiple-warhead missiles, Poseidon and Minuteman-3 which get a reported \$3.3 billion in the new budget—will cost about \$30 billion over the next few years and could soar to more than double that amount, as Sen. Mike Mansfield has noted.

At the same time, part of the current Vietnam saving is being devoted to modernization of the non-Vietnam general-purpose forces on the theory that these forces have been starved for several years. Here again current spending is relatively small compared to the ultimate cost of the new weapons that are being developed or put into production.

The General Accounting Office recently reported that the Defense Department is proceeding on 130 new strategic and tactical weapons systems costing \$140 billion, according to present cost projections. These

any move to interrupt their shipments of oil to the West would harm these fellow Arabs more than it would the United States. It would also cut off at the source the generous subsidies—more than \$300 million annually—that the oil states have been paying since the 1967 war to keep Egypt and Jordan solvent.

The Nixon administration has offered the Arabs—and Moscow—an honorable alternative to militancy. Secretary of State Rogers has reaffirmed in some detail U.S. support for the principles of a just peace set forth in the Security Council resolution of Nov. 22, 1967, including return of the bulk of the conquered territories.

If the Arabs doubt that commitment, let them test it by entering into serious negotiations through UN representative Gunnar Jarring, as envisaged in the resolution and repeatedly urged by Washington. Two decades of disastrous experience should have convinced the Arabs that continued belligerency can only be self-defeating. Diplomacy, not militancy, offers both sides the best opportunity to realize their legitimate aspirations in the Middle East.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

projections, already up more than \$20 billion over original estimates, are sure to rise.

This year's congressional debate on the defense budget will be informed by independent expert analysis of a quality rarely seen in the past. Studies by former Budget Director Charles Schultz and a team of defense experts at the Brookings Institution indicate a possibility of a 20 percent cutback in defense spending after Vietnam. This analysis suggests that, rather than being starved in recent years, non-Vietnam forces have received funds at least equivalent to those of the early 1960s. In those years, defense funds bought "a sharp increase" in military capability, Schultz recently pointed out.

Until Secretary Melvin R. Laird publishes the Pentagon's annual "posture statement" later this month, the full details of the new defense budget will not be known. Even then, it has been indicated, the Nixon administration will only outline its defense plans through June 1971. The five-year projections initiated by former Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara will only be resumed in the fiscal 1972 budget. But some of these projections—and their financial implications—are already evident in the new weapons systems now planned or under way.

Some of these weapons systems, Schultz has pointed out, are designed "to cover possible, but very remote, contingencies" of enemy threat. Plans for a new \$12 billion air defense system, for large carrier and other tactical air forces, for new strategic bombers costing \$80 million each—all initiated before the Nixon administration—need close examination, apart from the Safeguard ABM and the MIRV missile programs.

Weapons systems that cost billions to hedge against remote threats must be measured against urgent domestic needs if rational priorities are to govern use of the nation's resources. For the first time in decades there is a climate in the country that would permit the Congress to participate critically in judging what is required for an adequate defense posture. It is a judgment that can no longer be evaded.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Farm Policy of the 'Six'

The Common Market has at last worked out its agricultural policy. The agreement reached at dawn on Saturday complemented and completed the accord on agricultural finance reached on Dec. 22, and its chief importance is that it marks the end of the road. . . . The success of the negotiations since last December further proves that the community is now working properly again.

Agricultural policy in the Common Market will now be a virtually self-regulating mechanism. . . . The decisions to be taken in negotiations with Britain will turn upon transitional periods and ceilings on British contributions to agricultural finance, not on the mechanism itself.

Matters will thus be much easier than they were during the 1961-63 negotiations when the Six themselves had not decided how they wanted to organize agriculture.

—From The Times (London).

Arab-U.S. Confrontation

The Arab confrontation countries have decided to confront America—and this has been expected. Only an Arab reaction similar to the one issued by the Cairo conference was expected, in view of the con-

tious U.S. support for and assistance to Israel.

The decision was easy to adopt. With the exception of Jordan, the other confrontation countries have no diplomatic relations with the United States. Even King Hussein himself has run out of material with which to defend U.S. policy or to find justification for it.

But the implementation of this decision is fraught with difficulties. This is because the Arab countries absent from the conference are the ones who would be expected to play the main role in confronting the United States.

—From *An-Nahar* (Beirut).

French Transplant

Even if the French Radical party accepts (Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber's) transplant of a new heart in its old organism, it remains to be seen how the electorate will react to it. On paper, there is no room for a large new party. But this marriage of convenience between a general without troops and troops in need of a general might have surprising results.

—From *La Stampa* (Turin).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Feb. 11, 1885

PARIS—The Seine, which has been full of huge masses of floating ice for nearly a fortnight, is now completely frozen over in the city of Paris. Hitherto, the force of the current had sufficed to keep the floes moving steadily, but late on Saturday afternoon some of the largest ones became jammed in the arches of the new bridge which is being built at Puteaux. Now, the river is just one sheet of ice.

LONDON—The King, accompanied by the Queen and the Prince of Wales, opened Parliament in State this afternoon for the first time since 1914. The scene was the most brilliant seen in Westminster for some years. The King wore his crown and State robes and the Queen was attired in her Coronation dress. The scene inside the House of Lords, where His Majesty read his speech from the throne, was magnificent.

Fifty Years Ago

Feb. 11, 1825

If you get up at 7 a.m. in Jerusalem, you can not only see the sun rise over the city (which is one of the many stories and few certainties in this part of the world), but you can also see the long line of Arab workers plodding up the hill from East Jerusalem to work in the central city. They make one wonder. . . . What



Just a Spiffy New Tailor

By C. L. Sulzberger

ROME.—The crucial question in Italy's latest political crisis—the 31st since World War II—is whether the Communists can be excluded from government by another Center-Left coalition or whether extreme left factions among the Christian Democrats and Socialists would prefer to make a deal letting the Communists in.

The latter deal, rejected by a majority of Italians and regarded as fatal by most political leaders, is spurned by the only major non-Communist politician who ever tried to bring the Communists into a governing coalition but who now concludes such would be an impossible folly.

The famous 80-year-old Socialist, Pino Nenni, joined Communist leaders opposing Mussolini and after returning to Italy from exile sought to work out an alliance with them. He explains that this attempt was made in good faith and based on the wartime experience and immediate postwar aspirations of those who had fought Fascism side by side.

Party Unchanged

Today, however, Nenni acknowledges this approach was wrong and that it is a fundamental error to think of any such alliance. Despite a widespread impression that Communism has become "bourgeois," he says it has not really changed, adding:

"It has a new tailor, not a new body. One is obliged to recognize that in the struggle between Communism and orthodoxy and dogmatism on one side and heresy and revisionism on the other side, orthodoxy has won. It is quite impossible to have a coalition with the Communists because

they have betrayed their own concepts."

Nenni, for many years was considered a Western Europe's main symbol of those who thought cooperation with Communists desirable. It is therefore especially important at this moment of political crisis to recognize that Nenni has definitely concluded such cooperation is impossible and that despite surface appearances, the Communist political animal remains unaltered.

For Nenni the only realistic alternative is continued Center-Left collaboration such as that which had either openly or tacitly featured in yesterday's Italian governments. He believes an underlying stability

exists in the Italian social system, despite seeming weakness at the top. This stability has been confirmed during recent uneasy months.

The turbulent November strike threatened to degenerate into chaos under the impetus of small groups of left-wing and right-wing extremist agitators. But, says Nenni, this did not happen and the unions themselves maintained disciplinary limits to their actions. Likewise, the December killings in Milan could have produced widespread violence comparable to that following the 1921 Diana Theater assassinations in Milan. This menace also was avoided.

Elections in 1973

Nenni concludes that Italy is therefore essentially healthy despite surface appearances of feebleness. He hopes the present parliament can continue without dissolution until the 1973 elections, guided by the Center-Left alliance now again discipline and loyal to Moscow as a "leading force."

For Nenni, the saddest reflection of this crisis in the crisis resulting in Prague is that the Soviet Union has not been able to impose its will on the Czechs. Despite the famous 80-year-old Socialist, Pino Nenni, joined Communist leaders opposing Mussolini and after returning to Italy from exile sought to work out an alliance with them. He explains that this attempt was made in good faith and based on the wartime experience and immediate postwar aspirations of those who had fought Fascism side by side.

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they have betrayed their own concepts."

The mood could be dangerous if permitted to develop. It might try to find the competent full-time chairman the party needs than it was to find someone satisfactory to the various Democratic factions a year ago.

Nor is that task likely to be aided by the resurrection of the Vietnam issue by the Democratic Policy Council, the body that Sen. Harris chartered as a spokesman for the larger Democratic constituency outside Congress. The choice of this issue must have struck many of the 1970 Democratic office seekers as extremely odd. Most of them think Vietnam is Mr. Nixon's issue—at least until events in that country prove his formula will not work—and they would prefer to see their party spokesman concentrating their fire on the domestic issue.

Indeed, Nenni considers this imperative, not because of danger from the Communist left, if pacification is prematurely dissolved, but from the right. He sees an ideal mood calling for "law and order" which could become exaggerated.

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The conclusion of the Italian intelligence officials, accordingly, is that they can keep the Arab subversive operations "within tolerable limits with a tolerable effort" at its present level. Officials here note, rather delicately, that the relations between Jew and Arab inside Israel are undoubtedly better than the relations that exist between Hindu and Moslem on the Indian subcontinent or between the black and white peoples in the United States.

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More of a Threat

Nevertheless, the threat of the Arab irregulars is perhaps more of an anxiety here than the threat of the conventional Arab military forces. It is not conceivable to the military here that the Arabs could achieve military superiority over Israel in air, tank, artillery, or infantry warfare, but the Arab irregulars could in the future, as the Israelis put it, be "troubling."

Beyond that, nobody here will venture. They may reject the indiscriminate record of the subversives elsewhere. But they know the map, they know the rising generation of Arabs is more nationalistic, and they know that both the geography and the mathematics of the subversive problem are against them.

So it is something to be watched. Israeli officials face and discuss it quite calmly. They smile at the anxiety but don't ignore the dangers. It is not a nightmare, but it is an anxiety, and they conclude it could be a worry later on.

Out of Focus

The Democrats on TV

By David S. Broder

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—After months of grumbling about President Nixon's monopolizing the TV tube and the headlines, the Democrats have suddenly discovered how to make news. Last Friday, the morning after a conspicuously bleak and unrewarding fund-raising dinner in Miami, Democratic Chairman Fred Harris suddenly quit.

That night, Lyndon Johnson paid his debts to such distinguished fellow Democrats as William F. Buckley and Clark Clifford in chapter two of that marathon television Western "The Shortest Way to Credibility Gap."

On Sunday, the Democratic congressional leadership put on a 45-minute broadcast purporting to answer Mr. Nixon's State of the Union message. And Monday the Democratic Policy Council reopened the intra-party debate on the anguished issue of Vietnam.

Having thus seized the limelight, the Democrats have answered every question but the vital one: Were they better off letting the vital one go for a bit longer than they are around?

Certainly there was nothing in the sudden spate of Democratic activity to give Mr. Nixon—or even Murray Chotiner, his remarkably rehabilitated political mentor—gray hairs.

Lyndon Johnson's ability to the party as a symbol or a spokesman is indicated by the number of times he was mentioned on the Democratic State of the Union broadcast.

The program lacked a clear theme, but there can be no single Democratic program these days because there is no individual or the opposition sufficiently confident that he knows what course the party should take or sufficiently powerful to impose his views on his colleagues.

The Democrats will not run or campaign this fall, but 500 candidates, each tailored to the candidate's estimate of the political realities of his particular state or congressional district. The lack of national leadership or a coherent national program does not necessarily mean the Democrats were badly damaged in this fall's congressional elections.

On the contrary, they may quite well this year simply making themselves the spokesman for whatever discordants are still in individual states and districts by Mr. Nixon's inevitable election and shortcomings. It should not be forgotten that Democrats took three House seats from Republicans last year, not by attack on Mr. Nixon's overall record, but promising to protect more vigilantly than the Republicans the particular interest of those districts.

Mr. Nixon obliges the Democrats, each with both recession and inflation this year, as seems increasingly possible, the opposition may win the election, despite its weak leadership and vague program.

It would not be the first time in history that has happened—just the first time since 1962.

Letters

Indonesia's Purge

In one of his recent perceptive dispatches (Jan. 21) Stanley Karnow noted that "in the wake of the abortive 1965 coup, the Indonesian Army encouraged the massacre of an estimated half-million suspected Communists and fellow travellers, and the crackdown against alleged leftist activists is still going on."

What they both regarded as an extension of Chinese power, the KMT in all reports that I have read it is said that the Indonesian military acted on their own. How plausible is this contention? Were there no accomplices to this act? If they were then what role did the Russians and the CIA play in this massacre? either individually or collectively?

These questions have not yet been answered for it is not only the destruction of a Communist party that is at issue but half a million human beings.

FREDERICK F. CLAIRMONTE
Stockholm

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Elie Wiesel on His Own Generation

Link Between Holocaust and 6-Day War

By Israel Shenker

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (NYT).— "I think our generation is privileged and cursed," said Elie Wiesel, the author. "We are privileged to be a witness—to be able to say 'I was there, I saw it; I was at Sinai; I was in Jerusalem when it was liberated.'

"Our generation is the link between the holocaust and Israel. Like Job we are cursed and haunted by what has happened to us, but—like Job—privileged, because it has happened to us."

Mr. Wiesel's ninth and latest book of witness—"A Beggar in Jerusalem"—is part novel, part reporting, and deals with the powerful exaltation of the six-day war of June, 1967, between Israel and the Arabs.

When it was published in the original French in 1968 it won the Prix Médicis. Mr. Wiesel's next book, "Entre Deux Soles," (Between Two Suns)—comes out in France this April. "It tempts," Mr. Wiesel said in an interview here, "to show that our literature has failed: What we wanted to tell we couldn't—the facts were too strong, and people didn't want to listen. If they had listened, would we have Biafra and Vietnam and the massacre at Song My?"

"I have a feeling of impotence. I see images on TV of Starvin children and of Song My, and what am I doing? Putting one word after another: 'He came. He said.'

Power and Hesitation

"Proust wrote, to people emptiness. Today it's the opposite: the words lag behind reality. The holocaust killed imagination by going to the limits of the human condition. Who could have, who would have imagined it could happen?"

"What can an individual do?" he asked. "We can speak, we

reassure our conscience, but basically we can do nothing. That's one reason intellectuals have been fascinated by power, by people who can make decisions. If I hesitate for hours about what word to use—Blue? Azure?—how could I not hesitate for weeks about whether to say 'I was there, I saw it; I was at Sinai; I was in Jerusalem when it was liberated.'

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Italian Reds to Try to Wreck Center-Left Cabinet Efforts

ROME, Feb. 10 (Reuters).—The Italian Communist party said to-day it would do its utmost to wreck efforts to form a new center-left coalition government in Italy following last week's resignation of the minority Christian Democratic cabinet.

The pledge was given by the communist party executive while President Giuseppe Saragat was trying leading politicians on the second day of his political consultations aimed at finding a new cabinet.

The executive promised in a communiqué "to obstruct and provoke a failure of the attempt to give a four-party government" if the proposed alliance of Christian Democrats, Socialists, Liberal Democrats and Republicans in strident contrast to the positions and aims of the workers and popular masses and said it appeared a far-reaching and previous solution to the political crisis.

The executive appealed to all organizations to demonstrate popular will against a four-party coalition and in favor of a leaning government.

Communist strategy has long been to undermine the center-left alliance which has ruled Italy on and off for the past seven years, to attempt to form a new parliamentary majority based on a communist alliance with left-wing Socialists and Christian Democrats.

But despite a split in the Socialist party last July, which split the last center-left coalition, the center-left parties

have agreed once more to try to form a new ruling alliance.

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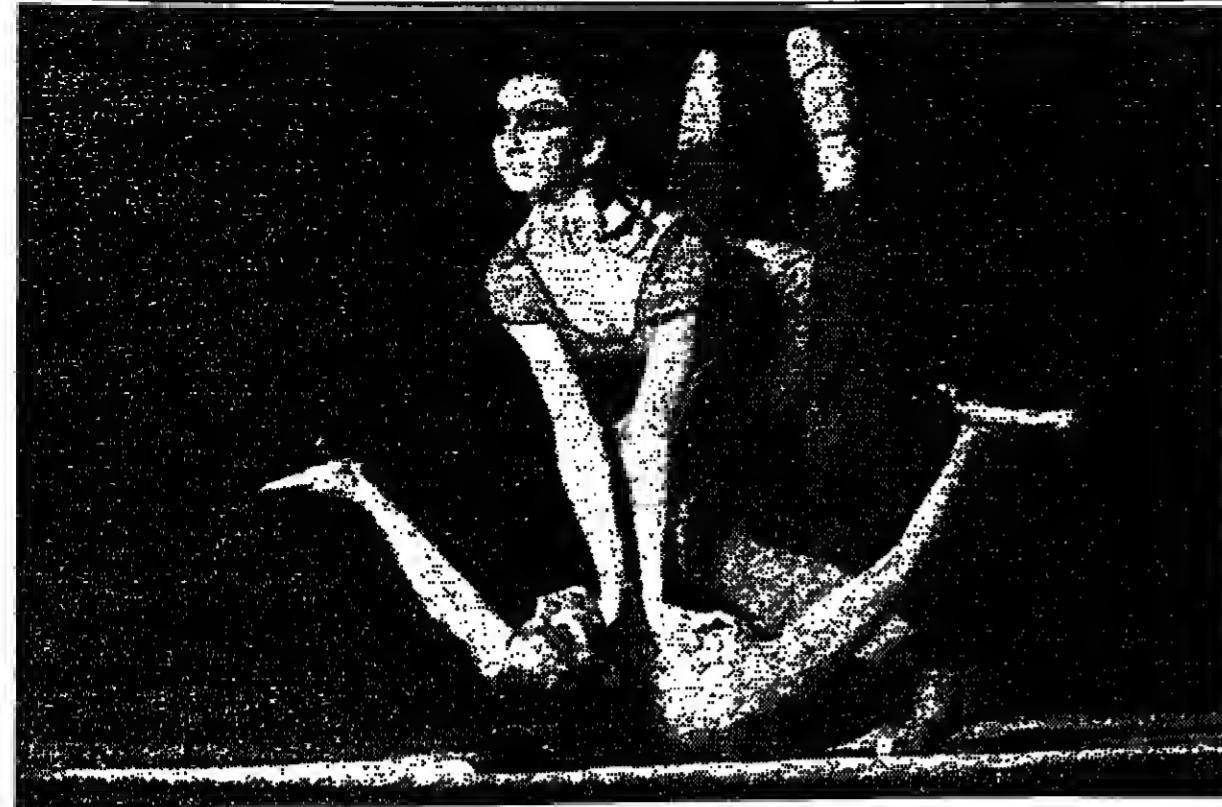
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Maina Gielgud
and Germinal Casado
in "Béjart"
Jacques Campens

A Retrospective Look at Béjart's Ballets

By David Stevens

PARIS, Feb. 10.—The month-long season of the Ballet of the 20th Century at the Théâtre National Populaire, for which all the 2,500 or so seats in the house probably could have been sold twice, has been something of a retrospective exhibit of Maurice Béjart, 1962-88.

The month's program has ranged from "Le Voyage," his essay on the cycle of life and

death with *musique concrète* by Pierre Henry and film sequences by Thierry Vincens, created in Cologne in 1962, to "Ni Fleurs, Ni Couronnes," his stripped-down paraphrase of "Sleeping Beauty" first seen in Grenoble in 1968. It also included the three ballets known collectively as "A la Recherche de..." and his popular, evening-long "Messe pour le Temps Présent."

In these works Béjart touches most of his familiar bases: the preoccupation with Buddhist

and Oriental themes, the proliferation of literary references, the occasional tendency to sermonize, the eclectic adaptation of all kinds of music from Tchaikovsky to the spoken word—or rather the grunted, shouted song, shrieked word as emitted by the remarkable Maria Casado as she stalked around the stage in "Nuit Obscure."

Yet it is not in his strivings for "total art" that Béjart comes across most clearly, but when he turns his attention to dance and the choreography carries the message that needs no harangues, explanatory sound effects or program notes. Thus one Paris critic flatly stated that "Ni Fleurs" is "one of the greatest, if not the greatest, contemporary classic ballets." And the applause meter, if it were not already shattered by the clangor coming from the public address system, would have recorded its highest score for the three exquisite love episodes of "Béjart" and the section entitled "La Danse" in

"Messe pour le Temps Présent."

These showed off the strength of the company, too, with Paolo Bortoluzzi and Hitomi Asakawa as the lyrical Rama and Sita, Jörg Lanner and Jaleh Kerendi as the pastoral Krishna and Radha, and Germinal Casado (also Béjart's chief designer) and Maina Gielgud as the flamboyant Shiva and Shakti, in the three "Béjart" scenes, and with Bortoluzzi setting off a stylized rock and jerk section in Béjart's apotheosis of "La Danse."

"Messe pour le Temps Présent" has been hailed as the choreographer's masterpiece so far, and its ritualized reflections on modern life exert a powerful effect on his largely youthful audiences, from its quiet and reflective beginning to its questioning "open" end. But those who do not accept equally all the Béjartian characteristics packed into the nine parts of the "ceremony" may find that it sags and slows or gets a bit heavy-handed at times.

A Lithuanian Jew, she began her singing career in concert and opera in Kovno, went on to become the leading singer of Jewish folk songs in the Soviet Union, and emigrated to Israel just a year ago, her departure facilitated, it is said, by a official disconnection over her effectiveness as a musical spokesman for Soviet Jewry.

She had a splendid success with an audience which packed the Royal Festival Hall and overflowed onto the stage, although probably not quite the kind of success she enjoys with audiences more closely identified with her own background and experience. It was largely a Jewish audience, of course, and the laughter that greeted Yiddish jokes in some of the lighter numbers suggested no language barrier. But Miss Lifschitz—if one can speak of a youthful grandmother as miss—is very much of the East; and in this sense her art tends to be somewhat parochial.

Musical Spokesman

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Minor Keys

It also tends to be somewhat monotonous. If there were ten major chords in a program lasting about an hour and a half they escaped me. Only one of the songs was in a major tonality, and that was at the close of the program. Even gay songs were in minor keys. And no leavening of the prevailing melancholy was to be hoped for from a string-laden backing chamber orchestra against which Axel Stordahl's lachrymous 1940s backings for Frank Sinatra would sound like Billy May.

Miss Lifschitz sings in Yiddish, Hebrew and Russian, and mostly in Yiddish, which she handles delightfully. If she is to have the career outside the Soviet Union or Israel for which her talent, her accomplishment and her charm certainly provide the essential prerequisite, she will have to bring greater variety to her programs and acquire a Western language or two. This would apply, I would think, even if she chooses to remain a Jewish minstrel singing for predominantly Jewish audiences.



Roc Brynner in Cocteau's "Opium."

London Theater

Cocteau's Opium Cure

By Thomas Quinn Curtis

COCTEAU, clad in a bathrobe stalks around a cheap hotel room where the tempting Missavat the inevitable hooker. He discourses on his own dependence on the drug, describing its influence over his mind in characteristic grams and metaphors. He refutes many theories the drug-addicts and others. He outlines the physical and mental effects of opium, its strange effect on time and memory. He recounts literary gems he collects his youth. Missavat the friend most quoted. Cocteau told Missavat of a marvel of opium, the pipe he repaid: "Everything is mine. It's a miracle that we melt in the bathtub like a of sugar." An alarm sounds and the nervous Missavat prepares his afternoon. He puffs the pipe and suddenly utters a shriek as though he were strangling as he sinks his consciousness.

Act II finds him again confined of a white hospital cell where he is undergoing the torture of the. The feverish yearning is diminishing, but Cocteau does not regret the experience. intensive opium-smoking, believing that it has been a great benefit. There are also poetic passages here, including vivid vignettes of a midnight to the hold of a vessel bound to a docked anchored in the harbor. The entire crew deserted the waterfront but the more potent pleasure of opium pipes. "Will I return the habit?" Cocteau asks himself in conclusion. "If my demands it or if opium demands it."

Both as novice dramatics as novice actor Roc Brynner makes an excellent start in his combined function of a fascinating evening at the theater. It is hoped that he will visit Paris with this vehicle, now writing a film in which he will act with father. It is entitled "Romance" is a tale of French girls and will be shot in France summer.

As "Opium" opens, Brynner as

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Ideally, this man should be of Italian nationality, 35 to 45 years of age, a University graduate, preferably with an MBA degree from a leading graduate business school. He must be fluent in Italian and experience in top general management with a multimillion-dollar American corporation would be most desirable.

His current position, qualifications and earnings must be at a level that would entitle him to command total remuneration of at least \$50,000, but this is not an outside figure and salary will be adjusted upwards to attract an outstanding executive.

Write in confidence, giving full information on academic background, business experience, current earnings and home address and telephone number.

As a leading international firm of Management Consultants retained by our clients to select this executive, we undertake that no information will be released without prior consent after a personal interview.

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CA it go

Music in London

Small, Intense

Yiddish Minstrel

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Word reaching here in advance of her arrival described Nehama Lifschitz as a Jewish Edith Piaf. At her debut, in a recital for Israeli charities at the Royal Festival Hall, she turned out to be, like Piaf, very small and very intense. But a more nearly exact physical likeness would be Giulietta Masina.

As was true of Piaf, and is still true of Masina, she is a thorough professional who knows precisely what she is doing and how, and does it superbly. Hers is not a great voice, to be sure, but it is warm, flexible and finely disciplined; and like the best artists among singers of every category, she works from the music of language, sublimating the lyrical contours and cadences of speech.

Musical Spokesman

A Lithuanian Jew, she began her singing career in concert and opera in Kovno, went on to become the leading singer of Jewish folk songs in the Soviet Union, and emigrated to Israel just a year ago, her departure facilitated, it is said, by a official disconnection over her effectiveness as a musical spokesman for Soviet Jewry.

She had a splendid success with an audience which packed the Royal Festival Hall and overflowed onto the stage, although probably not quite the kind of success she enjoys with audiences more closely identified with her own background and experience. It was largely a Jewish audience, of course, and the laughter that greeted Yiddish jokes in some of the lighter numbers suggested no language barrier. But Miss Lifschitz—if one can speak of a youthful grandmother as miss—is very much of the East; and in this sense her art tends to be somewhat parochial.

Minor Keys

It also tends to be somewhat monotonous. If there were ten major chords in a program lasting about an hour and a half they escaped me. Only one of the songs was in a major tonality, and that was at the close of the program. Even gay songs were in minor keys. And no leavening of the prevailing melancholy was to be hoped for from a string-laden backing chamber orchestra against which Axel Stordahl's lachrymous 1940s backings for Frank Sinatra would sound like Billy May.

Miss Lifschitz sings in Yiddish, Hebrew and Russian, and mostly in Yiddish, which she handles delightfully. If she is to have the career outside the Soviet Union or Israel for which her talent, her accomplishment and her charm certainly provide the essential prerequisite, she will have to bring greater variety to her programs and acquire a Western language or two. This would apply, I would think, even if she chooses to remain a Jewish minstrel singing for predominantly

Cost of EEC Dressed in K. Report

British Told Food
Milk Go Up 25 Pct.

(Continued from Page 1)
In retail prices from the
paper:

France Britain

1.82 1.03

.49 .40

.18 .11

.36 .43

British might well object that
cheese or butter may be
as good as English, but the
prior argument is almost
in a weight significant with
the public opinion.

The effect, estimated broadly in the white
paper, would be an increase of 4
percent in the cost-of-living.

Wilson emphasized today
that the actual impact on food
or anything else would
depend on the terms negotiated
in Britain and the Six. For

the EEC could allow a
transitional period—or could

simply reduce her food price
to cut down surpluses.

The terms are unacceptable,"

Wilson said bluntly, "we do
not." But he added a warning:

"We pay a price and Europe will
pay a price if agreement cannot
be reached."

civil servants who prepared
the white paper spoke of the es-
timated unfairness of their es-
timate.

It was that the immediate
impact of new costs, such
as agricultural levies, could be
easily guessed and the long-term
benefits could not.

paper went on to say that
gross estimate of the impact
on balance of payments was

too wide to afford any basic
judgment, and is positively
advised in it that it is incon-
sistent that all the elements in
calculation will work in the
direction."

balance-of-payments impact
comes in good part from
contributions to the com-
munity budget. The white paper
these might range from \$260
to \$1.6 billion a year.

Whether the white paper con-
sidered the cost of membership to
the EEC's overseas payments would
be "at most" to "consider-
ably" less than 1 percent of the
national product.

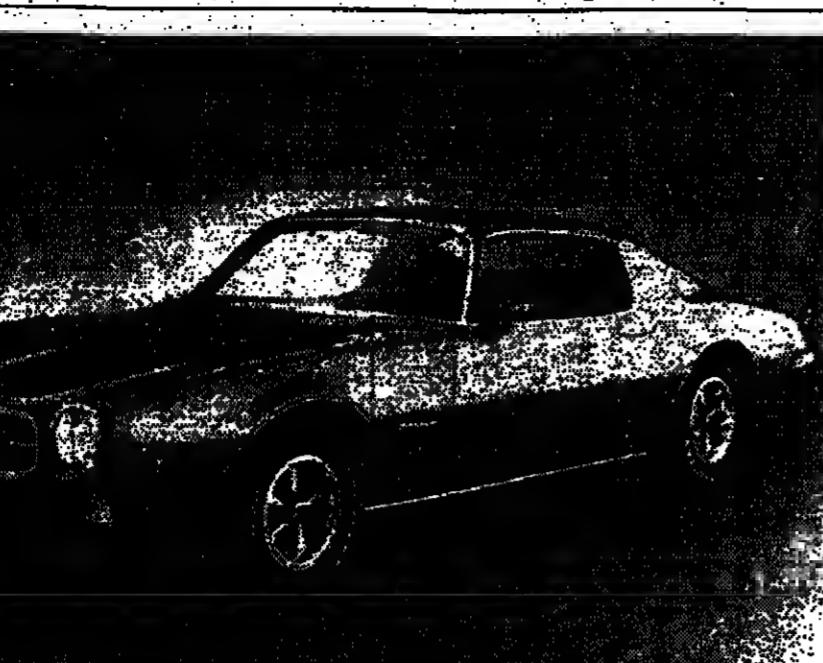
Britain's GNP has been growing
about 3 percent a year in the
decade, the paper noted. If
the weight of informed opinion
in industry leads to the ex-
pectation that the increase would
be greater if we were in the com-
munity, then the government would
be well advised to take a look at
the costs."

the government will almost
certainly give greater emphasis to
it considers the political ad-
vantages of membership for
the chance for a leading role
in a larger grouping on the
scene.

British Council of the Eu-
ropean Movement said tonight that
the white paper confirmed its view
of "economic advantages would
dethrone the costs."

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in a larger grouping on the
scene.

dia Seen Ready
to Fight Court's
Ruling on Banks



Sent Over \$4 Million to Swiss Banks

Stiff Sentences Given in U.S. Fraud Case

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—

Four Americans who pleaded guilty
to a mammoth fraud against the
U.S. government were given maximum
prison sentences today.

Of these, the two men who
masterminded the fraud involving
millions of dollars in Navy defense
contracts—Francis N. Rosenbaum,

prominent Washington attorney,
and Andrew L. Stone, a wealthy
St. Louis businessman—each was
sentenced to five years in prison
for each of nine counts of a 1968

federal indictment.

Probe on Foreign Accounts Was Cut, Morgenthau Says

By Philip Greer

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (WP)—

The Justice Department showed
less enthusiastic support for in-
vestigations of secret foreign bank
accounts after Attorney General

John N. Mitchell took office, Robert
M. Morgenthau also said this
morning.

Morgenthau also said the department
asked him to postpone serving a subpoena on First National
City Bank of New York in connection
with another probe into foreign bank
accounts.

The former U.S. Attorney for
the Southern District of New York,
who was ousted from his job last
month, made his charges at an
impromptu press conference follow-

ing testimony before the House
Banking and Currency Committee.

He said that he was asked to
defer enforcement of the subpoena
because it might interfere with
treaty negotiations between the
United States and Switzerland.

The former prosecutor made his
remarks standing alongside committee
chairman Wright Patman, D. Tex., who sharply criticized the
administration for withdrawing support of the bill pending before

the committee that would require U.S. banks to keep records of all
transactions with foreign banks.

In his testimony, Mr. Morgenthau
strongly supported the pending
bill. "In the past when I
testified before this committee in
my capacity as U.S. attorney... I
was not authorized to state my
position on the proposed legislation.

As a private citizen I can now say
that I wholeheartedly endorse
this committee's bill."

Mr. Morgenthau said the use of
the Japanese figures were

St. Louis company which received
more than \$47 million in Navy
contracts for aircraft rockers
ladders.

During this same time, Stone
was the company's principal stock-
holder and chief executive officer.

The company first was known
as Chromcraft Corp., but became
the Techibra division of Alco Inc.
in 1968 when Chromcraft merged
with Alco.

Simplified, the case worked this
way: Stone and Rosenbaum set up
two dummy companies in the
United States and fraudulently
represented them as subcontractors
on the Navy work.

Swiss bankers supplied them
with fraudulent bills from other
dummy European firms for ma-
terials which were never ordered
or shipped. The dummy subcontractors
then "sold" the non-existent
material to the prime con-
tractors who charged the Navy for it.

In paying off the phony bills,
Stone and Rosenbaum were able
to siphon the overcharges obtained
on the defense contracts out
of the country—an amount ex-
ceeding \$4 million.

The money went to the Swiss
bankers who routed it into the
Americans' secret accounts in
Switzerland.

Stone and Mrs. Price have also
pledged guilty to conspiring to
violate the mutual security act by
exporting the munitions to Belgium.

Rosenbaum faces trial on a New
York perjury charge resulting from
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Japan's Steel Exports to U.S. Exceed Quota

By Robert Walker

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (NYT)—

Japanese steel producers reported
here yesterday that their shipments
to the United States last year had
exceeded the voluntary quota ne-
gotiated with the U. S. State De-
partment by 2 percent.

The Japanese added that "the
modest 1969 average in tonnages
will be substituted from their
1970 quota to achieve full compli-
ance for the two-year period."

Spokesmen for American steel
companies said they were making
no hasty judgments on the worth
of the voluntary-quota program,
but they greeted the Japanese an-
nouncement with little enthusiasm.

The U. S. officials conceded that
the latest Japanese figures were

calculated by the same method as
was used in the original quota
agreement on tonnages.

But they noted, however, that
Japanese steel imports—as opposed
to exports from Japan—had ex-
ceeded the quota figure by more
than 8 percent.

The apparent discrepancy in the
figures was largely explained by
the fact that the Japanese were
counting only tonnages that left
Japan after Jan. 1, 1969, while the
Americans were citing Commerce
Department figures, which included
steel that left Japan late in
1968 but did not arrive in this
country until early in 1969.

American spokesmen also charged
that the Japanese producers had
violated the agreement by shipping
the more expensive grades of steel to the United

States, thus increasing the average
dollar value of their exports.

In contrast, a spokesman for the
State Department indicated in
Washington that the administration
was pleased by the performance
of the Japanese steel industry.

He said the Japanese calculation
had been made "on the only basis
the Japanese could possibly have used."

The Japanese industry had
agreed to limit 1969 export ship-
ments to the United States to a
level of 5.75 million net tons,
a figure actually exceeded by about
110,000 net tons.

Japanese 1970 quota is 6.4 million
tons. This is another aspect of
the program that has been criti-
cized often by U.S. officials, who say
that it represents a rate of growth
twice that of the U.S. market as
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violated the agreement by shipping
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States, thus increasing

Market Summary

Feb. 10, 1970

Most Actives—New York

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net	Chg.
Raytheon	495.00	495.00	485.00	495.00	+1.00	+1.00
Armco St.	265.00	265.00	244.00	244.00	-21.00	-21.00
Ansco	201.00	201.00	195.00	195.00	-6.00	-6.00
Occidental	111.00	111.00	107.00	107.00	-4.00	-4.00
Whirlpool	112.00	112.00	107.00	107.00	-5.00	-5.00
Grunman Co.	103.00	103.00	103.00	103.00	-1.00	-1.00
U.S. Steel	142.00	142.00	138.00	138.00	-4.00	-4.00
Ford Motor	152.00	152.00	148.00	148.00	-4.00	-4.00
Stetson Dick	54.00	54.00	54.00	54.00	-1.00	-1.00
Chicago Cross	52.00	52.00	49.00	49.00	-3.00	-3.00
Texaco	72.00	72.00	69.00	69.00	-3.00	-3.00
Trans Union	72.00	72.00	69.00	69.00	-3.00	-3.00
Standard Oil	71.00	71.00	68.00	68.00	-3.00	-3.00
Volume, 10,000 stocks or more. Volume, 10,000 shares.						
Ratio, 15 stocks, 19.55 percent						
Average price, 15 stocks, \$13.20.						
New 1969-70 highs: 10; lows: 9.						
Most Actives—Standard & Poor's: 1,547.						
Advances: 489; declines: 839; unchanged: 2,889; in- N.Y. stock index: 68.20—0.44; in- dustrials: 50.77—0.53; trans- portation: 28.57—0.44; utility: 38.00— 0.15; money: 63.34—0.31.						
Most Actives—American						
Atmosph	74.00	74.00	73.00	73.00	-1.00	-1.00
Christiane D	45.00	45.00	43.00	43.00	-2.00	-2.00
Assenmer Sci	32.00	32.00	31.00	31.00	-1.00	-1.00
SINCO Corp.	10.00	10.00	9.00	9.00	-1.00	-1.00
Heinrichs	29.00	29.00	27.00	27.00	-2.00	-2.00
Cal Elec	29.00	29.00	27.00	27.00	-2.00	-2.00
Marshall	27.00	27.00	24.00	24.00	-3.00	-3.00
Approx total stock sales: 2,870,000.						
Stock sales year ago: 5,587,400.						
Avg. stock index:						
High	25.73	25.33	25.49	25.49	-0.14	-0.14
Low						
Class						
Net						
Chg.						

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net	Chg.
30 Ind	752.65	759.51	742.00	745.63	-9.05	-9.05
75 Metr	147.00	147.00	147.00	147.00	-1.00	-1.00
55 Utilities	54.70	53.70	54.10	54.10	-0.10	-0.10
500 Stocks	67.40	68.00	66.10	67.40	-1.00	-1.00
** These totals are included in the 2,870,000 sales figures.						

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	Net	Chg.
22 Industrials	24.63	23.52	23.12	-1.50	-1.50
20 Railroads	21.00	20.00	20.00	-1.00	-1.00
25 Utilities	54.70	53.70	54.10	-0.10	-0.10
500 Stocks	67.40	68.00	66.10	-1.00	-1.00

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sell	Short
Feb. 10	1,003,000	429,185	—
Feb. 9	407,584	381,434	—
Feb. 8	423,983	351,508	12,576
Feb. 4	887,772	388,397	8,857
Feb. 3	865,671	434,518	1,788

Winning Account

	1st prize	A 5127
2d prize	A 6127	
3d prize	A 4127	

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American Stock Exchange Trading

1969-70 — Stocks and Div. In \$										1969-70 — Stocks and Div. In \$										1969-70 — Stocks and Div. In \$									
High.	Low.	Div.	In \$	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chgs.	High.	Low.	Div.	In \$	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chgs.	High.	Low.	Div.	In \$	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chgs.			
4% Acrel Handl.	74	54	54	54	54	54	54	—	40%	22%	Cresc P.	2.60	32	254	25	254	24	14	42	232	510	1.15	34	478	459	47	41%	35	36
4% Acrel Prod.	2	42	42	42	42	42	42	—	22%	22%	Crestmtn	1.49	24	214	214	214	214	—	12	41	540	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49
4% Acrel Russl.	6	79	79	79	79	79	79	—	22%	22%	CrownMtn	1.16	4	61	54	54	54	—	12	42	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	
4% Acrel Ind.	9	124	124	124	124	124	124	—	12%	12%	Crysl Oi	50	52	74	74	74	74	—	12	42	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	
4% Acrel Flow	50	111	114	114	114	114	114	—	12%	12%	Cubic Corp	1.20	21	174	174	174	174	—	12	42	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	
4% Acrel Aerovox	7	96	96	96	96	96	96	—	12%	12%	Cubic Mater	2.20	22	27	27	27	27	—	12	42	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	
4% Acrel Aerovox	12	9	9	9	9	9	9	—	12%	12%	Cutter B	24	31	21	21	21	21	—	12	42	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	
4% Acrel Aerovox	31	111	114	114	114	114	114	—	12%	12%	Cutter B	24	31	21	21	21	21	—	12	42	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	
4% Acrel Aerovox	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	—	12%	12%	Cutter B	24	31	21	21	21	21	—	12	42	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	
4% Acrel Aerovox	17	419	419	419	419	419	419	—	12%	12%	Cutter B	24	31	21	21	21	21	—	12	42	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	
4% Acrel Aerovox	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	—	12%	12%	Cutter B	24	31	21	21	21	21	—	12	42	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	
4% Acrel Aerovox	16	11	11	11	11	11	11	—	12%	12%	Cutter B	24	31	21	21	21	21	—	12	42	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	
4% Acrel Aerovox	16	11	11	11	11	11	11	—	12%	12%	Cutter B	24	31	21	21	21	21	—	12	42	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	
4% Acrel Aerovox	16	11	11	11	11	11	11	—	12%	12%	Cutter B	24	31	21	21	21	21	—	12	42	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	
4% Acrel Aerovox	16	11	11	11	11	11	11	—	12%	12%	Cutter B	24	31	21	21	21	21	—	12	42	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	
4% Acrel Aerovox	16	11	11	11	11	11	11	—	12%	12%	Cutter B	24	31	21	21	21	21	—	12	42	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	
4% Acrel Aerovox	16	11	11	11	11	11	11	—	12%	12%	Cutter B	24	31	21	21	21	21	—	12	42	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	
4% Acrel Aerovox	16	11	11	11	11	11	11	—	12%	12%	Cutter B	24	31	21	21	21	21	—	12	42	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	
4% Acrel Aerovox	16	11	11	11	11	11	11	—	12%	12%	Cutter B	24	31	21	21	21	21	—	12	42	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	
4% Acrel Aerovox	16	11	11	11	11	11	11	—	12%	12%	Cutter B	24	31	21	21	21	21	—	12	42	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	
4% Acrel Aerovox	16	11	11	11	11	11	11	—	12%	12%	Cutter B	24	31	21	21	21	21	—	12	42	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	
4% Acrel Aerovox	16	11	11	11	11	11	11	—	12%	12%	Cutter B	24	31	21	21	21	21	—	12	42	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	
4% Acrel Aerovox	16	11	11	11	11	11	11	—	12%	12%	Cutter B	24	31	21	21	21	21	—	12	42	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	
4% Acrel Aerovox	16	11	11	11	11	11	11	—	12%	12%	Cutter B	24	31	21	21	21	21	—	12	42	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	
4% Acrel Aerovox	16	11	11	11	11	11	11	—	12%	12%	Cutter B	24	31	21	21	21	21	—	12	42	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	
4% Acrel Aerovox	16	11	11	11	11	11	11	—	12%	12%	Cutter B	24	31	21	21	21	21	—	12	42	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	
4% Acrel Aerovox	16	11	11	11	11	11	11	—	12%	12%	Cutter B	24	31	21	21	21	21	—	12	42	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	
4% Acrel Aerovox	16	11	11	11	11	11	11	—	12%	12%	Cutter B	24	31	21	21	21	21	—	12	42	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	
4% Acrel Aerovox	16	11	11	11	11	11	11	—	12%	12%	Cutter B	24	31	21	21	21	21	—	12	42	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	
4% Acrel Aerovox	16	11	11	11	11	11	11	—	12%	12%	Cutter B	24	31	21	21	21	21	—	12	42	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	
4% Acrel Aerovox	16	11	11	11	11	11	11	—	12%	12%	Cutter B	24	31	21	21	21	21	—	12	42	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	
4% Acrel Aerovox	16	11	11	11	11	11	11	—	12%	12%	Cutter B	24	31	21	21	21	21	—											

Kidd Holds 3d in Combined

Giant Slalom to Schranz, Takes World Cup Lead

By Mike Katz

VAL GARDENA, Italy, Feb. 10.—Karl Schranz, after spending the worst 24 hours since I'm racing, in 2 minutes 4.04 seconds, today accomplished the following:

Won the world championship in men's giant slalom.

Took the lead in the World Cup standings.

Gave Austria its first men's gold medal in Alpine skiing since the 1964 Olympics at Innsbruck.

The 31-year-old Schranz had led the giant slalom after the first run yesterday with a time of 1:51.15.

"Yesterday, I thought it should be one heat," he said, figuring 1,760 meters through 68 gates was enough to prove a champion.

Today he proved it didn't matter by registering the fastest time for the second heat, the course was led out to be faster today, although it was the same distance and had the same number of gates as yesterday for a winning total of 4:19.19.

The second heat did not change the order of the first three leaders.

Werner Bleiner of Austria had the second fastest time for the second straight day and finished with 4:14.13, for a total of 4:19.58 and the silver medal. Dumeng Giovannoli of Switzerland was only fifth fastest today with 2:05.04, but held the zone with a 4:21.15 total.

Heini Meissner gave Austria its third silver in the top five by tying for fourth place with Max Rieger of West Germany.

In 1962, when John F. Kennedy was president and the New York jets were in last place for the first time, Karl Schranz was winning the world skiing championships. At the Fédération Internationale de Ski meet that year in Chamonix, the 3-year-old Schranz was second in the giant slalom, first in the downhill and first in the combined.

In 1964, he picked up the silver medal in the Innsbruck Olympics

for the giant slalom. In 1966, at the world championships, he won the bronze for the event at Portillo, Chile.

In 1968 at Grenoble, he was sixth in the giant and fifth in the downhill, losing time because someone wandered out onto the track; he was given a re-run, won the event, but then the Olympic officials ruled that only his first run counted and Jean-Claude Kidd had his sweep of the gold medals.

Last season, he won the World Cup and his victory today gave him a total of 142 World Cup points, two more than Patrick Russel of France and Gustav Thoeni.

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Karl Schranz Young Enough

In Round Robin Tennis

Early Lead to Smith, Santana

HAWTHORNE, N.J., Feb. 10.—Stan Smith of Los Angeles, the No. 1 ranked player of the U.S. Lawn Tennis Association, defeated Ilie Nastase of Romania, 5-7, 5-7, and Clark Graebner of New York City, 6-4, to move into the third round as the leader of the first division in the Schaefer Tennis 75,000 round robin.

The Super Bowl Comes to Paris

PARIS, Feb. 10.—The Super Bowl, featuring the Kansas City Chiefs of the AFL vs. the Minnesota Vikings of the NFL, will be presented tomorrow as the game-of-the-week film in Park.

The free showings, sponsored by TWA and American Express, will take place at 12:15 and 1 p.m. at the Cinéma Le Triomphe, 92 Champs-Elysées. For schedules in other cities, consult the local TWA office.

Monday's College Basketball

EAST
Bridgeport 68, Adelphi 63.
Stony Brook 88, Brooklyn Poly 62.
Hunter 73, Brooklyn College 47.
Long Island 72, New Haven 69.
Adelphi 108, Brandeis 80.
Kings Point 104, Pratt 61.
George Tech 92, Pitt 61.
C.U. 70, MIT 72.
C.N.Y. 64.
Johns Hopkins 77, Franklin & Marshall 68.
Long Island 12 68, St. Peter's 59.
St. Vincent 98, St. Francis (P.A.) 80.
ADULT
South Carolina 61, Wake Forest 54.
East Carolina 62, Western Carolina 67.
Davidson 71, Wake Forest 72.
American 95, Gettysburg 78.
Maryland 82, Virginia State 71.
Loyola 77, Rhode Island 71.
C.U. 70, St. Bonaventure 76.
Duke 81, Clemson 76.
Tampa 88, Armstrong State 72.
Alabama 64, Georgia 62.
North Carolina 64, Georgia 62.
Arlene Adm 92, Arkansas 74.

College Conference Standings

As the Associated Press, not including last night's game, Conference record is listed first, followed by season record.

ITV LEAGUE
SOUTHEASTERN

W L	Per.	W L	Per.
8 0	1,000	18 1	950
1 7	1,175	18 2	950
1 6	1,175	18 3	950
4 4	1,000	11 8	675
4 4	900	10 8	575
2 4	500	10 9	575
2 4	500	12 10	700
2 4	500	12 11	700
2 4	500	12 12	700
1 7	125	4 12	225
1 7	125	7 12	300
1 7	125	7 13	300

MIDDLE ATLANTIC
University Division East

W L	Per.	W L	Per.
3 6	1,000	10 10	500
2 6	900	11 7	511
3 6	900	6 11	421
4 4	429	3 12	188
4 4	429	11 2	178
4 4	429	11 3	178
4 4	429	11 4	178
4 4	429	11 5	178
4 4	429	11 6	178
4 4	429	11 7	178
4 4	429	11 8	178
4 4	429	11 9	178
4 4	429	11 10	178
4 4	429	11 11	178
4 4	429	11 12	178

WESTERN ATHLETIC

W L	Per.	W L	Per.
2 2	720	18 4	728
2 2	720	18 5	728
2 2	720	18 6	728
2 2	720	18 7	728
2 2	720	18 8	728
2 2	720	18 9	728
2 2	720	18 10	728
2 2	720	18 11	728
2 2	720	18 12	728

ITV NEW

W L	Per.	W L	Per.
2 2	720	11 4	728
2 2	720	11 5	728
2 2	720	11 6	728
2 2	720	11 7	728
2 2	720	11 8	728
2 2	720	11 9	728
2 2	720	11 10	728
2 2	720	11 11	728
2 2	720	11 12	728

MID-AMERICAN

W L	Per.	W L	Per.
2 2	720	11 4	728
2 2	720	11 5	728
2 2	720	11 6	728
2 2	720	11 7	728
2 2	720	11 8	728
2 2	720	11 9	728
2 2	720	11 10	728
2 2	720	11 11	728
2 2	720	11 12	728

CONFERENCE

W L	Per.	W L	Per.
2 2	720	11 4	728
2 2	720	11 5	728
2 2	720	11 6	728
2 2	720	11 7	728
2 2	720	11 8	728
2 2	720	11 9	728
2 2	720	11 10	728
2 2	720	11 11	728
2 2	720	11 12	728

Big O Vetos Royals' Sendoff

By Robert Lipsyte

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (NYT).—Neither Oscar Robertson, who is considered the game's most complete performer, nor Wilt Chamberlain, who has yet to explore the boundaries of his talent, played basketball last Saturday night at Madison Square Garden. Robertson, for ten years the star of the Cincinnati Royals, was home with an injury he might have played with in another time, while Chamberlain, in his second year with the Knicks, sat on the bench and watched his learning curve drop.

Robertson is locked in a bitter, highly publicized controversy with his new coach, Bob Cousy, and the Royals' management. The club, a perennial loser, is undergoing reconstruction and Robertson, at 31, is apparently considered more valuable as a barrier item than as a building block. A deal was negotiated to trade him to Baltimore, without his advice.

Robertson, who has the contractual power to veto a trade, refused to go. His emotional reactions seemed to include anger and militancy and a sense of betrayal. He also said he would not play in Cincinnati next season.

Hoover is 23. He has played in only 20 of the Knicks' 61 games this season. He has averaged about 6 1/2 minutes and 4 points per game. He will probably be made available to the four new teams for the National Basketball Association's expansion draft this spring. Hooper also said he would not play in Cincinnati next season.

The Franchise Comes First

At every level of every professional sport the athlete is a pawn, his individual needs secondary to the needs of the team and the franchise. That's part of the deal. Robertson and Hooper are certainly no horrible examples. Robertson is reportedly making a basketball salary of \$100,000 a year, and he has years to go. He has set records, and he has established himself, through the player's association, as a leader among his colleagues.

Hoover has a marketing degree from Ohio State, a salary estimated at \$35,000, and a future in the game. But he says: "I would like things to be a little more determined. I guess that's from my upbringing, or how I think, but I'd like to determine my own destiny a little more."

That Robertson, the star, or Hooper, the third-stringer, could be traded to another city is only part of their problem. The athlete counts his life out in the minutes of playing time but he has no assurance—especially if he has a vague future with a team—that he will play in the league, maybe five times each, and his learning curve is tapered off.

"I feel I'm capable of handling this team, any team," said Robertson Friday night in Cincinnati. "But Cousy's new system gives him less and less chance. The forwards carry more of the offensive burden, there is more running, and Robertson is often out of the play or moving without the ball."

"Friday night in Cincinnati was a good one for Hooper. With 8 minutes 24 seconds left in the game, and the Knicks leading by 35 points, coach Red Holzman finally felt secure enough to let Mike Riordan, the first backcourt reserve,



Courtesy Press International

SUIT YOURSELF—The Big O watches floundering teammates from sidelines.

and Nate Bowman, the first reserve center, operate with the third string—Johnny Warren, Don May and Hooper. The subs poured it on, and the final score was 136-82. Hooper scored four points and took two rebounds.

Saturday the Knicks won, 121-114, and Warren and Hooper never took off their warm-up jackets, May was at a reserve meeting.

"After about two months of the season, you see your relative position on a team and accept it," said Hooper, whose first season was marred by a late start because of the Olympics, and a knee injury. "You try to keep yourself ready on the bench, actively interested in the game. I've learned from watching Dave DeBusschere, but now I've watched him against every forward in the league, maybe five times each, and my learning curve has tapered off."

Robertson was never a sub, but he never achieved the public acclaim, with attendant money and interesting opportunities, that he might have gained playing in New York, or, like Cousy, in Boston. "He never played with a winner," said Cousy. "And I thought bed jump at the opportunity. We were doing him a favor sending him to a contender."

"When I was in college," said Hooper, "the epitome was to be drafted by the Cincinnati Royals. Now look at them—internal difficulties, problems with the franchise, a speed-type movement I might not fit into. And look where I am. What happens will happen. It's part of the game."

Hooper Agnew, not even Walter Cronkite, has gone so far as to imply that breaking Sanders' head was open was anything other than an accident.

In this respect, the commentators have shown admirable restraint. After all, Sanders

